THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector of the district of New York, vice Greene C. Bronson, removed.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer of the
United States at New York, vice John A. Dix, re-John Romeyn Brodhead, Naval Officer for the district of New York, vice H. J. Raffield.

The above appointments, announced officially in the Union yesterday, settle the question which has

been much mooted for several days past, namely, whether Collector Bronson would be removed from is due to the parties that we also should give.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22. SIR: Recently I addressed a letter to Collector Bron-son and other officers of the customs in the city of New

By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New York by telegraph, was published in one of the papers of this city. This rendered it proper for me to give to the public a correct copy; and upon the ground of that publication of the public of the publ tion under such circumstances, Collector Bronson published his long-delayed reply, even before the original Under these circumstances I deem it proper to trans-

mit to you for publication the enclosed letter. Very respectfully, Editor of the Union.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1853. Sir: I have received your letter of the 17th instant. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while in several phrases of it admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and, moreover, recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Freesellers to office, and in doing so you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to inquire into the opinions which may have been ciating itself with the Abelitionists, or at least with the held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, Freesoil party; and the other day it was pretty well debut to regard the claims to consideration of all who have monstrated, in a Washington weekly paper, to agree with the success of their cause. The naval officers of either arms the current of events, many with a view to remain party seldom go into action, and when they do seem quite in statu quo until confidence is restored, and others to take the Democratic party since the Convention at Baltimore | rid of this imputation, returned to the agitation of the | content if the vessels fire on both sides without any rethe Democratic party since the Convention at Baltimore rid of this imputation, returned to the agreement of condemn your course when in this letter you inform me horror at an alleged arrangement between England and that you have selected Freesoilers for office without hav- Spain, which it callsing given me the notice of the fact which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies as apprentices, with the further agreement that slavery of a local or State character is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between Democrats, founded upon local politics and local

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this Department, and in others that you are to proceed without or contrary to such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service; for where the Department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various

mit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, or your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers "in of Departments." Congress has not attempted, nor, if it new dispute, but as zephyrs to a tempest. had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the custom-house appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible, namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the district of New York. I am therefore directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., New York.

THE FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI. A letter to the Editors from Port Gibson, on the Mississippi, dated the 6th instant, contains the annexed notice of the dreadful epidemic which has

visited that region to so unprecedented an extent that time, that until then British ships of war shall coand with such awful fatality during the present operate with Spanish traders in the introduction of apscourge, the yellow fever. The town has been settled for

"Our town has lately been visited with that dreadful over fifty years, but never was it before visited with that disease. Out of about four hundred cases over fifty have died. The fever has now abated, but only for want of material to work upon. The absent should not return before several big frosts, which will not likely occur be-

Explosion.—We learn from the New Orleans Delta that of which the case will admit. * * * * the tow-boat McDaniel exploded her boilers at noon on the 12th instant, while at the Southwest Pass. Several persons were seriously injured and three lives believed to have been lost.

. THE CUBAN SUBJECT.

The article in the Union of Friday relating to damns, to compound for those she is inclined to. * * * certain alleged movements of England in regard to reached us, and with no less diversity of opinion find in various papers.

Letter to the Philadelphia American:

"I learn to-night that an important order, to carry into effect the British scheme of Cuban apprenticeship and emancipation, has been in the hands of Captain-Geproduce a disastrous excitement, he took the responsibility of withholding it, except from a few wealthy planters, Africanisation of Cuba are thereughly completed, and the planters in the spore, confidently expect an armite supply of apprentices from Africa, by British vessels, before next spring."

Letter to the New York Times:

"I notice a despatch to the effect that the State Department has no information relative to the British scheme of Africanizing Cuba, of which you had excluoffice. The announcement of the removal was ac- sive intelligence a few days since. I answer most uncompanied in the Union with the following letters hesitatingly that the Department had information subfrom the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, which it stantially confirming my despatch, as a few days will surely prove."

Letter to the Richmond Enquirer:

"Information has been received here that Lord Howden, the English Minister in Spain, had succeeded in article. making a treaty with the Spanish Government, giving to the British cruisers on the coast of Cuba the right to land troops and to search the plantations to which it might be suspected that slaves were carried. The fact that England has thus gained a foothold in Cuba is of vast importance to us. The right of search will be soon followed by occupation to a less or greater extent, as cir sumstances and her purposes may require. It is also stated that Lord Howden was pressing another treaty upon the Spanish Government. He had offered to with draw the English cruisers altogether from the coast of Cuba, and to permit as many slaves as might be to be landed, provided that the Government would make them nancipados, and set them free after the period of ten years' service, (the present term is five years,) and at the end of fifty years abolish slavery, and put the island under British protection."

Letter to the Journal of Commerce:

"The Administration has certainly given credit and currency to the rumors which have occasionally reached us of an intrigue between the Governments of Grea Britain and Spain for the gradual Africanization of Cuba, through the means of the introduction into that island of the apprenticeship system. These rumors came to this country pretty thick at one time, both from Spain and Cubs, but there is no official information on the subject in the State Department. The Union no doubt speaks as the organ of the Administration in its late article on

From an article in the New York Evening Post we extract the following to indicate its opinion of

"An old story has just been resuscitated for a new pur pose. The Washington Union has been charged with asso-

"A scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into

"The Union repeats its expectation that the Governmen of the United States will interfere in this matter, and

"In view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemp tible functics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both."

"On this we have only to remark that Spain has the persons employed in the custom-house-some, as you ad- York ever had, or any other State in the Union. If the previously visited manifest an unwillingness to sell their Administration-which we will do them the justice to say we by no means expect or imagine-should attempt by violence or threats to prevent it, they will open the agitation of the slavery question in a way which every member of it will regret to the last hour of his life. All the

" But we regard the whole affair as a hoax. The Unio may have invented it, or it may be some silly story from Cuba, where they know as little of what is doing in do, both by the Constitution and the Laws, derive their Madrid as they know here. The same story was once told by the Union; it was believed to be a falsehood, and soon forgotten. It is now revived upon no other ground than a pretended rumor, the improbability of which can easily be shown. It is evidently got up to serve a temporary purpose, and the present version of this humbug will probably be as soon forgotten as the former."

The New York Courier discredits the story altogether. We make the following extracts from it on the subject :

"The Washington Union assures us that there is little room for doubt that Great Britain is about to interfere directly in the question of slavery in Cuba; the ostensible object of the interference being of course the abolition of involuntary servitude. Great Britain proposes, according to the Union, that at the end of fifty years slavery shall cease to exist in Cuba; and, in consideration of the consent of Spain to the emancipation of the negroes at prentices (so called) from Africa, who shall work for ten

"In spite of the confident air with which the Union makes this announcement, * * * * we do not believe that the report has any adequate foundation. * *

and abet, for half a century, what she must admit to be

something by it. Hatred to slavery is England's moral! safety-valve. It is the sin she has no mind to, which she

"The Administration organ utters more than enough Cuba has been received with differing degrees of of platitude and fustian upon occasion of this announce credence by the public press, so far as its voice has ment; sets the President before the nation with a swelling bosom in 'this momentous crisis,' and makes him 'a helmsman who knows neither fear nor dishonor,' guiding touching the course which it calls for on the part of our Government, to stand by our rights and 'leave the our Government. Letters from this city to the rest to an overruling Providence.' The cause for all this New York papers concur with us in ascribing to the rickety rhodomontade-the momentous crises in view of, article in the Union official authority. We sub- which we stand-is the probable influence which a najoin some brief notices of the subject which we tion of free negroes may exert upon the institutions of the Southern States, and consequently upon the integrity of our Federal Union.' We think that we may rest without fear for the integrity of the Union in face of the pos sibility, or even the certainty, that another Jamaica or another St. Domingo will lie opposite to our shores. Has the Union yet to learn that a community of free negroes neral Canedo for some time; but, fearing that it would is of all human bodies the most powerless, and utterly wanting in influence of any kind or character of any de-

> pilj alway. Seizes it when it speaks of the Administration,) we think the New York journal does injustice to the Union in ascribing to it the manufacture of the Cube outlide. In that was my surprise, then, not to be able to disture of the Cuba article. In that case, it would not have ventured to present the article in its columns se as to convey the impression of an official origin. The relation of the Union to the Government would so directly as the latter, nor with equal force. have forbidden its giving to a matter of so much delicacy and importance an unfounded official aspect; and we are confirmed in this belief by the admission it has given by its silence yesterday to our assumption of the semi-official character of the

THE WAR IN CHINA.

A recent letter from an English naval officer on the Chinese station, dated at Hermes, Shanghai, gives an encouraging account of the progress of the insurgents in China. The writer states that they are reported to have captured several important towns, the capitals of departments, and to have beaten a large force of Imperialists somewhere in the neighborhood of Keshen. He remarks that there is little doubt that the next grand movement of the insurgents will be an attempt upon Pekin. For the purpose of concealing this their real object, they have left sufficient force in the cities of Nankin and Ching-kiang-foo, which is the key of the grand canal, to defend them, and by occasional sallies keep the Imperialists un der the impression that those forces are much greater than they really are; thus inducing the Imperialists to keep large armies in the vicinity of those places, and leaving the insurgents a clearer field for their operations

sand soldiers of the opposite side had offered to join their ranks, but were not accepted, on account of their refusal to embrace Christianity. The entire country seemed hos tile to the Manchoos, and it was thought that the inhabit ants would rise against them immediately upon the arrival of the insurgents at Pekin. The affairs of the insur-gents are conducted in a remarkably skilful and effective They seem to possess accurate information of every thing which transpires in all parts of the kingdom. Upon hearing of a large sum of money about to be forwarded to the Imperialists from Canton, they sent a party of four thousand from Nankin, which, passing through the

and returned in safety.

According to the writer the Imperialists are becoming apprehensive, and are gradually withdrawled their from the vicinity of Ching-kiang-foo. Their officers are becoming discouraged, have given up all hope of ever recitous as to the possibility of procuring opium than for large amounts from active employ, waiting with folded

The insurgents were thoroughly assured of their ultimate and early success, and talked of two or three months as witnessing the termination of the contest.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, SEPTEMBER 23 .- Company B of the first regiment of dragoons arrived this morning from The following officers are with the company: Major R. H. Chilton, commanding; Lieut. Owen

Fort Atkinson has been broken up and abandoned, and of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the the company (D of the sixth infantry) have marched to

territory assembled at Kickapoo, near this post, on the 20th, and nominated the Rev. Thomas S. Johnson for lelegate to Congress. The Convention was addressed by Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and resolutions passed. The next day Mr. Manypenny con- with their hands full of good securities, but on which they tinued on his route to hold treaties with the Indian tribes cannot obtain any money, obliged to submit to a sacri.

The Hon. ICHABOD BARTLETT, an eminent lawyer, died in Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, aged 67. He was ties they hold, to say nothing of their personal credit, the Boston Journal says of the specimens analyzed : a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1808. He has been Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, contentions of the moment, all the violence of previous and was a Representative of Congress from New Hampthe President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads controversy on the question, will be, compared to that shire for three successive terms, at the close of which he declined to be a candidate for re-election.

> Hon. John P. KENNEDY was elected chairman of the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland at the last meeting of that committee.

> THANKSGIVING .- The Governors of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have appointed the 24th of November as Thanksgiving day in those States.

> Dr. George Warson, of Richmond, Virginia, an eminent physician and greatly esteemed gentleman, died on the 12th instant, aged about 70 years.

CONVICTED OF PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON A RAILROAD Charles Andrews, who was arrested in July last for placing bstructions on the Harlem Railroad, for the purpose of throwing the Albany express train from the track, has recently had his trial in Westchester county, New York, and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Exchange Paper.

for life, and the Legislature should so decree. There is unfavorable reaction. There is no good cause for the It is certainly a rare specimen of amalgamation no act in the catalogue of crime which shows more black- recent inflation in the price of buildings and land, which hearted malignity, and none which is likely to cause more has been quite too sudden and rapid to be permanent. wholesale slaughter. A villain who, to gratify purposes The same effect has been produced in Philadelphia; outlaw for society to allow ever to go at large.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- The up passenger train on Mon-* The supposed contract binds Great Britain to aid day evening, the 10th instant, ran over a man, while passing the out at this place, killing him instantly. His FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1853. The attention of the mercantile and moneyed community of this city is almost exclusively engressed by the continued severe pressure in the money market, which is exerting a most "untoward" influence upon business gene rally and stocks in particular. The losses on the latter are very heavy, and the bears (that is, those who have sold itooks to deliver ahead, making their calculations upon a kecline) will reap a rich harvest.

thing rather difficult to understand. What is it that will be considered or replied to unless so forwarded. An preent stringency, it is an actual fact that the deposites endorse on it, over his official signature, the words "forof the banks are increasing, and their specie either not warded by." dininishing, or, if at all, to so limited an extent as not to be worthy of note. If a capitalist exhausts his balance n hank by the purchase of real estate, stocks, or commercial paper, the money he pays away for them is not destroyed, but goes to the oredit of some other person in the same or another bank, and remains available for other objects or for current payments; and thus it passes from hand to hand, but is always existing and never destroyed. By the failure of a bank it is easy to see how what is same way as the failure of a bank, though not operating | Secretary.

In looking round for the causes of the present condition of things, and in discussing the subject with those who are well informed respecting it, I have come to the conclusion that a very large portion of the existing pressure is to be attributed to absolute panic and the want of able means at their control. When this feeling generally sent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors," &c. exists the man who wantsmoney cannot obtain it, though he who have it at command are afraid to use it, or withhold | Ministry and not upon the Crown. it for the purpose of speculating when they think things under war operations or political revolutions) when money cannot be obtained under the proffer of good securities, such as are now abundant in New York, but on which no panies, but are always prepared to advance cash upon bank, railroad, canal, or other similar collaterals, within a reasonable margin of their market value. I had to-day a striking evidence of this want of confidence or panic feeling in a Wall street man of immense wealth and highvance upon what he acknowledged was good security on upon his own personal security at seven per cent. per mond Enquirer is sleeping over the resolutions of '98 and annum. Though he thus could obtain money himself at seven per cent., he refused to accept it and loan it out on good collaterals at two per cent. per month; and the party who offered him the money no doubt could likewise have obtained two per cent. monthly for it on similar security, but preferred taking seven per cent. per he could obtain it at twenty-four hours' notice to make any desirable operation. This is an example as to the action of many capitalists and money dealers in this city, who, under the present state of things, have withdrawn probably the far larger portion of moneyed operators, who

high rates. The peculiar state of things which is now existing in this city is shown by the reported failure of the great stock operators, J. LITTLE & Co., to meet their money engagements, which arose exclusively from their not paying up a large amount which they had borrowed "on call," for which ample security was pledged in good stock. They told the parties that with their iron safe full of the best They met Col. Cooke, Major Rucker, and Lieut. David- kind of securities they could not obtain the cash elseby selling the securities in the market. In order further and, what is even worse, much of that used for medicine and at once to relieve themselves, they advertised for peremptory sale at auction to-day five thousand shares of Fort Riley.

A Convention relative to the organization of Nebraska Delaware and Hudson, which at once brought down that ter. The consequences are unwholesome bread and instock from 116 to par, and the sale has just come off, and the whole has been realized at an average of about 102. Here, then, we see a house of high credit and great means, once to disembarrass themselves. It is only in the United States that such a state of things could exist; for, in any money mart in Europe, this house, with the securicould at one hour's notice have obtained any amount they required, no matter how stringent the money market might be. Though LITTLE & Co. have suffered the above heavy loss, they will make a vast deal more in consequence of the present pressure, as they are very heavy operators as bears, and therefore the greater the depression of stocks the more will be their gains.

I have no idea that the present pressure will continue any length of time, or will be attended with any permanent unfavorable results, though it may occasion some failures, which thus far have been of no great moment. There is even a "light-up" in the stock market to-day; and as cotton bills will now be coming forward from the South in large quantities, the rate of foreign exchange will probably be so affected as to check further shipments of specie. The fact that the whole of our crop, including breadstuffs, is yet to go forward and be drawn for, is a most favorable circumstance, and one which cannot but have a vast influence in preventing any commercial or financial explosion.

The pressure has already had an influence as regards real estate in this city, plainly showing that the exerbitant value and rents of real property is to a certain ex-This crime ought to be punished with imprisonment tent fictitious, and is liable from slight causes to an are white, while the rest of the body and head are black. similar manner with you, and that a reaction will take

Money matters have occupied so much space in this

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 17, 1853. No application for a revocation or modification of or ders from any officer of the navy ordered to report for duty at any place or station will be considered or replied to by the Department until such officer, if able to travel, has reported in obedience to such order.

Every communication to the Department from any offi cer of the navy on duty, or on reporting for duty, must The affair of a scarcity or an abundance of money is a be forwarded by his superior officer. No communication creates the one or the other? At this moment, under the officer in command, on forwarding a communication, will J. C. DOBBIN. Secretary of the Navy.

"CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISERS."

Messrs. Epirons: Since the use of this phrase by Seretary GUTHRIE, in regard to the Cabinet, I have referfriends have attributed to him no ordinary share of

What was my surprise, then, not to be able to discover have there been any individual failures, either as to num- in any portion of the constitution a single word in rehave there been any individual failures, either as to hum-ber or amount, which could have any serious effect in the

The second article of the Constitution granica the office of President of the United States, and the second section of that article defines the persons who are to be his "advisers." It says: "He shall have power, by and with the Ohio river, and nine-tenths of them are tilled by Gerthe advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and confidence among those (including banks) who have avail- he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and con-

The Heads of Departments were created by law; but may have firstrate securities to offer as collaterals; he no where, either in the constitution or the laws, is the proffers them in vain in order to obtain the means to meet his term "Cabinet" used. It is of English monarchical oricurrent and pressing wants; and hence the pressure of mo- gin, and in England it may be proper enough, where the ney arises not from any actual scarcity, but because those responsibility of Governmental action rests upon the

But in this country it is an unlawful 'creation, an inhave obtained the lowest point. In the large moneyed terpolation, and is becoming a fungus upon the body cities of Europe, such as London, Paris, Hamburg, Am- politic. It is indirectly transferring power and responsterdam, &c., no state of things ever exists (unless indeed sibility from the lawful head to persons not recognised ted that Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky will this year proin the Constitution.

Webster, in one of his definitions of Cabinet, save The select or secret council of a Prince or Executive loans can be obtained. There capitalists never take such Government, so called from the apartment in which it was originally held."

Now, in spite of all our antipathies to things English we are fast adopting many practices not quite as republican as the sages of the Revolution would have approved. We are gradually adopting "star-chamber" modes of The strength and spirit of the insurgent forces seems to est possible credit, whose exclusive business is dealing in passing upon "men and things;" and our "Cabinet" at oney, exchange, and stocks, who refused to make an ad- Washington, yielding to that instinctive spirit of usurpation which grows up in all secret councils, have actually railroad stock at two per cent. per month, and who had undertaken to regulate State politics and control the opinjust previously refused to accept a proffered loan on call lons of freemen in a socceeign State? And yet the Rich-

THE "SHORT-BOYS."

Messrs. Editors: The following striking description year, and another 100,000 bottles. A third cellar is caof the bullies said to have been taken by the Soft-Skell or Freesoil portion of the Democratic party in New York annum where he felt so confident of its security, and where ex-Senstor Dickisson recently delivered at Rochester.

advantage of operations when things have reached the of the Totabs and Blackwell's Island; the hair-lip, slit- store 25,000 gallons of this year's wine. lowest depression. Of course there are many others, and ted ears, broken noses, blear eyes, and on an average only about two whole ones to three men; creatures ragged as Lazarus and murderous as Cain; mottled with disease; keep their means actively moving at the present current foul with stench; creeping with vermin; shaggy with drunken ferocity, and armed with the implements of their trade, slung-shot and bowie-knives.'

> The Portland (Me.) Argus announces the death SAAC ILSLEY, which took place in that city on Monday vening. He was eighty-eight years of age. He was appinted Collector of Portland by President Jefferson, and held the office till some time after the close of J. Q.

ADULTERATED CREAN OF TABTAR. -A very large porson near Council Grove, en route for New Mexico, and where, and they (the lenders) must reimburse themselves tion of the cream of tartar used for domestic purposes, is hadly adulterated. A writer in the Boston Journal says that an examination lately made of six specimens

operative medicine. An extensive dealer in the article states that three barrels of alum and three of flour were lately sent to a mill in Boston, with instructions to be nangfactured into cream of tartar, and to be labelled with the name of the manufacturer. The man refused to place his label upon a spurious article, and the raw material same right to emancipate her slaves as the State of New in this territory. I learn that most of the tribes he has fice of \$70,000 in the sale of the above stock, in order at was sent to some more compliant person. Ground cream of tartar is sold in many of the shops lower than the crystalized can be afforded, and is of course adulterated Grocers should be very careful in their purchases, and usekeepers should be quite as careful.

"The added incredients consisted of white sand, groun mice, ground rice, and flour. This is a vile compound to fer to a sick child or an adult invalid. If the purchaser will covide himself with a small phist of the solution of iodine and place a drop in connexion with the suspected article, the esence of flour, or any article containing starch, is instantly own by the blue tint which follows. Let him place a few rains in boiling water, and if it is not entirely soluble, le im reject it. An experienced dealer can always judge with a great degree of accuracy by the appearance of the article Pure cream of tartar is intensely white, and has a decree of noisture and cohesion about it entirely wellke flour, or any f the articles used to adulterate it."

It is a wonderful evidence of ingenuity-to say nothing the rasuality of it-the great extent to which adulteraion of the most common articles is carried. Articles so heap that it would not seem an object to cheat in their reparation are mixed up with something a little cheaper and often very deleterious to health. Stringent laws should be passed for the inspection of all substances in-tended for food or medicine; the spurious articles should inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its in all cases be destroyed without mercy, and severe penalties should be visited upon those who manufactur them or knowingly sell them .- Providence Journal.

WHIPE BEACKBIRD.-Mr. E. Shepard has shown (says the Detroit Tribune) a bird which was shot out of flock of blackbirds. It is like other blackbirds in every thing but color; its breasts, sides, and part of the back

HOMICIPE.-A melancholy affair occurred in this coun ty, about eight miles from the city, on Saturday morning. A man named Christian G. Martin had been teachof revenge, and lay a trap which involves the lives of and if the reports we have here are correct as to the repersons guiltiess of any injury to him, is too much of an cent great and rapid rise in real estate in Washington, also a teacher, whose parents reside there. Martin had you will find that kind of property will be affected in a in fact obtained the marriage license. Afterwards he concluded not to marry her, and to screen himself from the consequences presented a paper to her for her signature, in which she was charged with gross improprie ties. She of course refused to sign it. Martin and a letter that I shall be unable to discuss other subjects of brother of Miss Shaw then got into a fight in the road. and abet, for half a century, what she must admit to be an atrocious wrong, in order to obtain, at the end of that time, what her own experience in Jamaica has shown her to be a very questionable benefit, to use the mildest term motive passed, when he again took to the road and was comes general to any great extent it will ensure the suc- ed the fence, walked up to Martin, and shot him in the run over by the passenger cars. Verdict of the coroner's cess of the ticket thus selected; for every vote thus given side. He died in about fifteen minutes, though it was

GRAPE CULTURE AT THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, OCTOBER, 1853. The grape-growers of the Ohio Valley are now in the midst of their harvest, and the vintage will be the most productive ever had. The grapes are remarkably well thin one-third of the crop has yet been gathered.

The Ohio river is termed the "Rhine of America," and

has gained this appellation through the instrumentality of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the pioneer in this branch of horticulture in the United States. He has now 150 acres of vineyard under cultivation, and owns three wine cel-lars, where wines are stored for fermentation and prepared for market, one of which contains 140,000 bottles. Mr. L. is seventy years of age, but is as vigorous and performs as much labor as many in the prime of manhood. He has accumulated an immense property, his taxes the last year having amounted to \$17,000, and which are said to be larger than are assessed upon any other man in the country, William B. Astor and perhaps one or two others excepted. He has long been a patron of the fine arts, and the parlors of his residence are enriched with rare collections both from nature and art. Included in the latter is an exquisite bust in merble, the first of Powers's productions. Mr. L. early discovered the genius of Powers and lent his aid in its development. Of late years as attention has been chiefly absorbed by the grape culture. For thirty years he experimented with foreign grapes, with a view to their acclimation in the United States. Six thousand vines of the would best Medairs wine research. ability. I took it for granted, therefore, that he would best Madeira wine grapes, and seven thousand from the not in an official document, use any phrase lightly. cinity of Paris and Bordeaux, were procured, but were all thrown away after a protracted trial, being found inferior which makes a wine similar to the Spanish Manzanilla, my which is to be more extensively cultivated than here-

> The vineyards are generally situated on the slopes of man vine-dressers, who have devoted their lives to the business. It has been customary to give a piece of land of say fifteen to twenty acres, with a house on it, to these Germans, on the condition that the tenant shall plant a certain quantity of grapes each year in a proper manner, and pay the proprietor one-half the proceeds of the

> vineyard.
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> In Ohio there are about 1,500 acres of land exclusively devoted to grape-growing, between 300 and 400 of which are near Cincinnati. Within twenty miles of this city, including a part of Kentucky, on the opposite side of the river, there are 1,300 acres, and double the quantity of More have been planted this year than were last. In Missouri, near Hermann, there are 500 acres; in Inthe same; making about 2,500 acres in all. It is estima luce at least half a million gallons of wine. The yield on some of the vineyards will be equal to 700 or 800 gallons, allowing 2,400 vines to the acre, planted about three feet apart, in rows separated by a distance of three feet. Mr. Robert Buchanan, who is among the most successful culwine from each acre of his vineyard, which will nett him about \$700 per acre. Some other vineyards will do equally well. Persons, however, are not advised to embark in grape-growing, with the expectation of profit, if it shall be necessary to hire labor.

The German vine-dressers muster all capable members of their families into the service, the wife often being the most efficient. In this manner they realize an adequate acome. The fruit is purchased from the vineyard men from \$5 to \$6 per 100 pounds, (or two bushels,) a bushel yielding from 81 to 4 gallons of wine. It is then mashed by the manufacturers in the city and pressed. The juice is then fermented in the cellars, and the sparkling Catawba is in prime order for market at the end of fifteen or twenty months. Mr. Longworth has three huge vaults, one of which will turn out 50,000 bottles every Some portion of the cellars is occupied by immense butts, or cylindrical tanks, one of which holds 5.00 gallons, or \$5,000 worth of wine, if bottled. The saves are about three inches in thickness, and one immediate the arch to resist the internal saves. broduce the arch, to resist the internal objects quite as noticeable are the long rows of black bottles placed in a horizental position, and stacked up the cellars of the extensive native wine establishment of "There was there, said Mr. D., to take part in the Longworth & Zimmerman, are twenty-four casks holding proceedings of the Convention, the spawn of a general about 2,500 gallons each, or 60,000 gallons altogether, ail delivery from the city of New York; the black vomit of the vintages of 1850, '51, '52; and it is expected to

> The American wines are of two general varieties, the still "and the "sparkling." The first is wine that undergoes vinous fermentation, or the process which transforms the sugar of the grape into alcohol. To produce a sparkling wine, a second fermentation is excited, by adding a little "rock" candy, and the alcohol is transformed into The demand for American wine has carbonic acid gas. greatly increased, and now exceeds the means of supply. There is at present a market for wines of this description

> to the value of \$1,000,000 annually.
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> The manner of cultivating the vine in the valley of the Ohio is a matter in which many will feel an interest in all parts of the country. A hill with a southern exposure and a dry calcareous soil, with a porous subsoil, is preferred. Wet or spungy lands are avoided. The cuttings should contain at least four joints, and be taken from good well-ripened; should be set out in a slanting position, with the top eye even with the surface of the gr hough covered with half an inch of light mould, if the weather is dry. Pruning is done from November to March, and cuttings are preserved in cool cellars until the ground is warm and dry, or mellow. The first season's superfluous shoots are pulled off, leaving but one or two to grow, and but one eventually. In the spring the vine is cut down to a single eye, and one stalk or cane allowed to grow, tied to a stake-no suckers being allowed to The second spring after planting, cut down to two or three eyes, or joints, and the third year to four or five, or three eyes, or joints, and thing up. This year two stalks are trained to the stake, and some grapes will be produced. The vine is now established. The fourth year, pruning requires good judgment. The best shoot of the ormer year is cut down to six or eight joints, and fastened to the adjoining stake in a horizontal position, or bent over in the form of a bow, and tied to its own stake. The other stalk is cut down to two or three eyes, to make bearing wood for the next season. Mr. Be bow system. The time recommended for tying the vines when the buds begin to swell and look white.

[Journal of Commerce. DURABILITY OF WOOD .- The piles under the London Bridge have been driven five hundred years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decay Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, was built six hundred and fifty years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beach, and chestnut, were found, upon recent examination, to be perfectly sound. durability of timber in a wet state the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Friday evening, at the Lawrence depot, as the train from the North was just leaving for Boston, an unknown man who was trying to get upon the cars made a misstep, and his foot catching in the wheel he was dragged some sixty rods, mangling him in a shocking manner, and killing him almost instantaneously .- Express.

DEATH OF THE SLEEPING MAN .- Cornelius Vroomac died at his brother's residence, in Clarkson, on Monday, the 17th instant. While on exhibition in New York he was taken sick, which seemed to induce a wakeful state for a short period, and then a stupid condition, with inervals of wakefulness, until he was brought home on the 14th. He talked but very little, inquiring after his mother, who had been dead two years, his father and brothers, whom he seemed partially to recognise. He complained of great internal heat and soreness of his throat and stemach. On the morning of the day of his death he called for food, and ate a hearty meal, and from that time seemed to be in pain until about 2 o'clock P. M., when he died without a struggle. His age was some thirty-four years.—Rochester Democrat.

On Friday night the large and elegant building at Cooperstown, (N. Y.) built by Judge Cooper, and for many years the residence of his son, J. Freemore Cooper, was destroyed by fire; a portion of the furniture was saved. The house had recently been converted into a